

L. Starr Canziani, Pinx.   W.L. Colls Ph. Sc.

B H Hodgson

1872 – ÆTAT 72

LIFE
OF
BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON

BRITISH RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF NEPAL

WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER



ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
NEW DELHI ★ MADRAS ★ 1991

ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.
* C-2/15, S.D.A. NEW DELHI-110016
* 5 SRIPURAM FIRST STREET, MADRAS-600014.



Price: Rs. 295
N.C. Rs. 365 (Special Price for Nepal)
First Published: London, 1896
AES Reprint: 1991
ISBN: 81-206-0566-7

32 A 19077

Published by J. Jetley
for ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
C-2/15, SDA New Delhi-110016
Processed by APEX PUBLICATION SERVICES
New Delhi-110016
Printed at Gaytri Offset Press,
A-66, S.No. 2 Noida, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)

OAKEN HOLT, CUMNOR,
NEAR OXFORD.

DEAR MRS. HODGSON,

This book owes much to your care and skill in collecting private letters. I also thank you for other help, and for many touches of the inner nature of him whose life it records. It would have been his wish that an effort to perpetuate his memory should be associated with your name. I beg therefore to dedicate it to you.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

W. W. HUNTER.

September 1st, 1896.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

from 1709 to 1894. The average age of his three immediate progenitors and their wives amounted to eighty-five years each, and he himself died at the ripe age of ninety-four.[1] He used to say modestly that his ancestors were remarkable for nothing unless it was for their longevity and love of field sports. The earliest surviving of the family pictures, a full-length portrait of a forefather five generations back by Vandermyn in 1728, now in the possession of Sir Arthur Hodgson of Clopton, represents a striking-looking man holding a gamecock. His descendant, the subject of this book, was an enthusiastic student of all wild creatures, and in spite of bad accidents he hunted with two packs of hounds till nearly seventy years of age.

The grandfather, Brian No. 2 in the subjoined list, figures as a man of considerable property in Derbyshire. For some time he lived at Wootten Lodge, Staffordshire, "a fine old castellated mansion," according to the District History, "said to have been designed by Inigo Jones."[2] Wootten Lodge was famous in the seventeenth century for its Royalist defence against the Parliamentary troops, and down to the middle of the eighteenth for its well-stocked deer-park of one thousand acres. But it is now best remembered as the favourite retreat of Jean Jacques Rousseau during his sojourn in England. David Hume had procured for the philosopher the neighbouring house of Wootten Hall at a nominal rent, "an agreeable and

[1]
Brian Hodgson (1st), great-grandfather,	died	1784	aged	75.
Elizabeth his wife	,,	1806	,,	90.
Brian Hodgson (2nd), grandfather	,,	1827	,,	85.
Ellen his wife	,,	1830	,,	91.
Brian Hodgson (3rd), father	,,	1858	,,	92.
Catherine his wife	,,	1851	,,	75.
BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON, born 1800,	,,	1894	,,	94.
Average of the 6 previous lives and his own (7) 86 years.			Total	602

[2] *The History and Topography of Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove* (Dawson & Hobson, Ashbourn, 1839), p. 253.

sequestered asylum," says Jean Jacques, "where I hope to breathe freely and at peace." The quaint and romantic gardens of Wootten Lodge were Rousseau's daily resort, and a seat was long pointed out under the shelter of the rockery at the back of the house, on which he loved to meditate and write.

Grandfather Brian,[1] who dwelt in this pleasant abode from 1781 to 1788, seems to have been a typical country gentleman of his time, kept a well-known pack of greyhounds, commanded the yeomanry cavalry for many years, and received a handsome presentation of plate on retiring from the regiment. His sister Margaret married in 1765 Dr. Beilby Porteus, successively Bishop of Chester and of London. Another member of the family, Robert Hodgson, became Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square. They were all on terms of close intimacy, and the Dean eventually wrote the Life of the Bishop. Both the Dean and Bishop lived into the present century, and the young Brian (our Brian) spent many happy days of his boyhood at the Bishop's palace at Fulham, and at the Dean's house in London.

His father, Brian No. 3 in the list, born 1766, was brought up to no profession. At the age of thirty, having married[2] a beautiful girl of twenty, Catherine, daughter of William Houghton, Esq., of Manchester and Newton Park in the county of Lancashire, he settled down to a country life in Cheshire. Children soon began to fill his home at Lower Beech. BRIAN HOUGHTON, the second child and eldest son, was born four years after the marriage, in 1800. Among his earliest recollections were his father's return from hunting in a scarlet coat, and his grandfather after a cock-fight with his hands covered with blood and feathers. It was a house full of dogs, and two favourite hounds Ringwood and Watchman, born and bred on the

[1] Brian Hodgson of Swinscoe near Ashbourn, described in the District History as "Brian Hodgson, Esquire, of Ashbourn" (*Idem.*, p. 371).

[2] In the Collegiate Church in Manchester on May 16th, 1796.

from 1709 to 1894. The average age of his three immediate progenitors and their wives amounted to eighty-five years each, and he himself died at the ripe age of ninety-four.[1] He used to say modestly that his ancestors were remarkable for nothing unless it was for their longevity and love of field sports. The earliest surviving of the family pictures, a full-length portrait of a forefather five generations back by Vandermyn in 1728, now in the possession of Sir Arthur Hodgson of Clopton, represents a striking-looking man holding a gamecock. His descendant, the subject of this book, was an enthusiastic student of all wild creatures, and in spite of bad accidents he hunted with two packs of hounds till nearly seventy years of age.

The grandfather, Brian No. 2 in the subjoined list, figures as a man of considerable property in Derbyshire. For some time he lived at Wootten Lodge, Staffordshire, "a fine old castellated mansion," according to the District History, "said to have been designed by Inigo Jones."[2] Wootten Lodge was famous in the seventeenth century for its Royalist defence against the Parliamentary troops, and down to the middle of the eighteenth for its well-stocked deer-park of one thousand acres. But it is now best remembered as the favourite retreat of Jean Jacques Rousseau during his sojourn in England. David Hume had procured for the philosopher the neighbouring house of Wootten Hall at a nominal rent, "an agreeable and

[1]

Brian Hodgson (1st), great-grandfather,	died	1784	aged 75.
Elizabeth his wife	,,	1806	,, 90.
Brian Hodgson (2nd), grandfather	,,	1827	,, 85.
Ellen his wife	,,	1830	,, 91.
Brian Hodgson (3rd), father	,,	1858	,, 92.
Catherine his wife	,,	1851	,, 75.
BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON, born 1800,	,,	1894	,, 94.
Average of the 6 previous lives and his own (7) 86 years.			Total 602

[2] *The History and Topography of Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove* (Dawson & Hobson, Ashbourn, 1839), p. 253.

sequestered asylum," says Jean Jacques, "where I hope to breathe freely and at peace." The quaint and romantic gardens of Wootten Lodge were Rousseau's daily resort, and a seat was long pointed out under the shelter of the rockery at the back of the house, on which he loved to meditate and write.

Grandfather Brian,[1] who dwelt in this pleasant abode from 1781 to 1788, seems to have been a typical country gentleman of his time, kept a well-known pack of greyhounds, commanded the yeomanry cavalry for many years, and received a handsome presentation of plate on retiring from the regiment. His sister Margaret married in 1765 Dr. Beilby Porteus, successively Bishop of Chester and of London. Another member of the family, Robert Hodgson, became Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square. They were all on terms of close intimacy, and the Dean eventually wrote the Life of the Bishop. Both the Dean and Bishop lived into the present century, and the young Brian (our Brian) spent many happy days of his boyhood at the Bishop's palace at Fulham, and at the Dean's house in London.

His father, Brian No. 3 in the list, born 1766, was brought up to no profession. At the age of thirty, having married[2] a beautiful girl of twenty, Catherine, daughter of William Houghton, Esq., of Manchester and Newton Park in the county of Lancashire, he settled down to a country life in Cheshire. Children soon began to fill his home at Lower Beech. BRIAN HOUGHTON, the second child and eldest son, was born four years after the marriage, in 1800. Among his earliest recollections were his father's return from hunting in a scarlet coat, and his grandfather after a cock-fight with his hands covered with blood and feathers. It was a house full of dogs, and two favourite hounds Ringwood and Watchman, born and bred on the

[1] Brian Hodgson of Swinscoe near Ashbourn, described in the District History as "Brian Hodgson, Esquire, of Ashbourn" (*Idem.*, p. 371).

[2] In the Collegiate Church in Manchester on May 16th, 1796.

from 1709 to 1894. The average age of his three immediate progenitors and their wives amounted to eighty-five years each, and he himself died at the ripe age of ninety-four.[1] He used to say modestly that his ancestors were remarkable for nothing unless it was for their longevity and love of field sports. The earliest surviving of the family pictures, a full-length portrait of a forefather five generations back by Vandermyn in 1728, now in the possession of Sir Arthur Hodgson of Clopton, represents a striking-looking man holding a gamecock. His descendant, the subject of this book, was an enthusiastic student of all wild creatures, and in spite of bad accidents he hunted with two packs of hounds till nearly seventy years of age.

The grandfather, Brian No. 2 in the subjoined list, figures as a man of considerable property in Derbyshire. For some time he lived at Wootten Lodge, Staffordshire, "a fine old castellated mansion," according to the District History, "said to have been designed by Inigo Jones."[2] Wootten Lodge was famous in the seventeenth century for its Royalist defence against the Parliamentary troops, and down to the middle of the eighteenth for its well-stocked deer-park of one thousand acres. But it is now best remembered as the favourite retreat of Jean Jacques Rousseau during his sojourn in England. David Hume had procured for the philosopher the neighbouring house of Wootten Hall at a nominal rent, "an agreeable and

[1]

Brian Hodgson (1st), great-grandfather,	died	1784	aged 75.
Elizabeth his wife	,,	1806	,, 90.
Brian Hodgson (2nd), grandfather	,,	1827	,, 85.
Ellen his wife	,,	1830	,, 91.
Brian Hodgson (3rd), father	,,	1858	,, 92.
Catherine his wife	,,	1851	,, 75.
BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON, born 1800,	,,	1894	,, 94.
Average of the 6 previous lives and his own (7) 86 years.			
			Total 602

[2] *The History and Topography of Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove* (Dawson & Hobson, Ashbourn, 1839), p. 253.

sequestered asylum," says Jean Jacques, "where I hope to breathe freely and at peace." The quaint and romantic gardens of Wootten Lodge were Rousseau's daily resort, and a seat was long pointed out under the shelter of the rockery at the back of the house, on which he loved to meditate and write.

Grandfather Brian,[1] who dwelt in this pleasant abode from 1781 to 1788, seems to have been a typical country gentleman of his time, kept a well-known pack of greyhounds, commanded the yeomanry cavalry for many years, and received a handsome presentation of plate on retiring from the regiment. His sister Margaret married in 1765 Dr. Beilby Porteus, successively Bishop of Chester and of London. Another member of the family, Robert Hodgson, became Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square. They were all on terms of close intimacy, and the Dean eventually wrote the Life of the Bishop. Both the Dean and Bishop lived into the present century, and the young Brian (our Brian) spent many happy days of his boyhood at the Bishop's palace at Fulham, and at the Dean's house in London.

His father, Brian No. 3 in the list, born 1766, was brought up to no profession. At the age of thirty, having married[2] a beautiful girl of twenty, Catherine, daughter of William Houghton, Esq., of Manchester and Newton Park in the county of Lancashire, he settled down to a country life in Cheshire. Children soon began to fill his home at Lower Beech. BRIAN HOUGHTON, the second child and eldest son, was born four years after the marriage, in 1800. Among his earliest recollections were his father's return from hunting in a scarlet coat, and his grandfather after a cock-fight with his hands covered with blood and feathers. It was a house full of dogs, and two favourite hounds Ringwood and Watchman, born and bred on the

[1] Brian Hodgson of Swinscoe near Ashbourn, described in the District History as "Brian Hodgson, Esquire, of Ashbourn" (*Idem.*, p. 371).

[2] In the Collegiate Church in Manchester on May 16th, 1796.

from 1709 to 1894. The average age of his three immediate progenitors and their wives amounted to eighty-five years each, and he himself died at the ripe age of ninety-four.[1] He used to say modestly that his ancestors were remarkable for nothing unless it was for their longevity and love of field sports. The earliest surviving of the family pictures, a full-length portrait of a forefather five generations back by Vandermyn in 1728, now in the possession of Sir Arthur Hodgson of Clopton, represents a striking-looking man holding a gamecock. His descendant, the subject of this book, was an enthusiastic student of all wild creatures, and in spite of bad accidents he hunted with two packs of hounds till nearly seventy years of age.

The grandfather, Brian No. 2 in the subjoined list, figures as a man of considerable property in Derbyshire. For some time he lived at Wootten Lodge, Staffordshire, "a fine old castellated mansion," according to the District History, "said to have been designed by Inigo Jones."[2] Wootten Lodge was famous in the seventeenth century for its Royalist defence against the Parliamentary troops, and down to the middle of the eighteenth for its well-stocked deer-park of one thousand acres. But it is now best remembered as the favourite retreat of Jean Jacques Rousseau during his sojourn in England. David Hume had procured for the philosopher the neighbouring house of Wootten Hall at a nominal rent, "an agreeable and

[1]

Brian Hodgson (1st), great-grandfather,	died	1784	aged 75.
Elizabeth his wife	,,	1806	,, 90.
Brian Hodgson (2nd), grandfather	,,	1827	,, 85.
Ellen his wife	,,	1830	,, 91.
Brian Hodgson (3rd), father	,,	1858	,, 92.
Catherine his wife	,,	1851	,, 75.
BRIAN HOUGHTON HODGSON, born 1800,	,,	1894	,, 94.
Average of the 6 previous lives and his own (7) 86 years.			Total 602

[2] *The History and Topography of Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove* (Dawson & Hobson, Ashbourn, 1839), p. 253.

sequestered asylum," says Jean Jacques, "where I hope to breathe freely and at peace." The quaint and romantic gardens of Wootten Lodge were Rousseau's daily resort, and a seat was long pointed out under the shelter of the rockery at the back of the house, on which he loved to meditate and write.

Grandfather Brian,[1] who dwelt in this pleasant abode from 1781 to 1788, seems to have been a typical country gentleman of his time, kept a well-known pack of greyhounds, commanded the yeomanry cavalry for many years, and received a handsome presentation of plate on retiring from the regiment. His sister Margaret married in 1765 Dr. Beilby Porteus, successively Bishop of Chester and of London. Another member of the family, Robert Hodgson, became Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square. They were all on terms of close intimacy, and the Dean eventually wrote the Life of the Bishop. Both the Dean and Bishop lived into the present century, and the young Brian (our Brian) spent many happy days of his boyhood at the Bishop's palace at Fulham, and at the Dean's house in London.

His father, Brian No. 3 in the list, born 1766, was brought up to no profession. At the age of thirty, having married[2] a beautiful girl of twenty, Catherine, daughter of William Houghton, Esq., of Manchester and Newton Park in the county of Lancashire, he settled down to a country life in Cheshire. Children soon began to fill his home at Lower Beech. BRIAN HOUGHTON, the second child and eldest son, was born four years after the marriage, in 1800. Among his earliest recollections were his father's return from hunting in a scarlet coat, and his grandfather after a cock-fight with his hands covered with blood and feathers. It was a house full of dogs, and two favourite hounds Ringwood and Watchman, born and bred on the

[1] Brian Hodgson of Swinscoe near Ashbourn, described in the District History as "Brian Hodgson, Esquire, of Ashbourn" (*Idem.*, p. 371).

[2] In the Collegiate Church in Manchester on May 16th, 1796.

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

I have presented the several sisters and brothers at the outset, as the following pages will deal almost exclusively with the work of Brian himself, cut off from his kindred during the next quarter of a century by a third of the circumference of the globe. Yet in order to understand the man it is necessary to bear in mind the background of home life which was always present in his memory. During his long isolation in Nepal, that well-loved family group seemed to stand out for him with an ever-increasing distinctness. The recollections of the patient father who had borne the buffets of fortune, of the brilliant young mother with her circle of distinguished and admiring friends, of his sisters and brothers, half of whom were to die young while the other half were to be scattered over the old and new hemispheres—these were the recollections which during twenty-five years supplied the human links between the solitary worker among the Himalayas and the outward world.

CHAPTER II.

OLD HAILEYBURY: 1816—1817.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, which Brian Hodgson entered in 1816, was not unworthy of the magnificent design of its founders. It formed the embodiment in stone and lime of the East India Company's resolve to govern well the empire which they had won. From 1600 down to the second half of the eighteenth century the Company's servants, alike in England and in India, had been sea-captains, merchants, and mercantile clerks. Their territorial conquests from 1757 onwards demanded an entirely different class of men. But the necessity of making the "annual investment" wherewith to pay an annual dividend for some time obscured the change which had taken place. A generation of officials passed away before the Court of Directors definitely realised that they had grown into the Sovereign Power in India, and that their main function was government rather than trade.

It was not until the year 1800 that a regular institution was formed for the training of the civil servants of the Company. This institution, known as the College of Fort William, was established by the far-seeing Marquis Wellesley in Calcutta. The Court of Directors, however, considered its scope too wide, sanctioned it only on a reduced scale, and determined to create a place of education of their own in England for their young civil servants. Their intention, expressed in 1802, received effect in 1805 by the purchase of the Haileybury estate in Hertfordshire for £5,900. The building was completed in 1809 at an esti-

of hamlets consisting of one house," says Traill, "is very great."[1]

This settlement, based on the data collected in 1819-20 carried a little further the principles which had been acted on since our deliverance of the country from Gurkha oppression six years previously. Broadly speaking, it assigned a fixed demand to each village, based upon an examination of the actual capabilities of the village lands. The Gurkha system had been one of confiscation and squeezes. "The country," wrote Traill in his Report of 1822-23, "including all the villages hitherto reserved for the support of the Court and their attendants, was parcelled out in separate assignments to the invading army." "The villages were everywhere assessed rather on a consideration of the supposed means of the inhabitants than on any computation of their agricultural produce. Balances soon ensued, to liquidate which the family and effects of the defaulter were seized and sold. The consequent depopulation was rapid and excessive."[2] For a time indeed it seemed that, under Gurkha rule, the only alternative for the Kumaun hill-men lay between flight to the jungles and the sale of themselves and their women and children into slavery on the Indian plains.

It was in vain that the central Gurkha Government in Nepal tried to arrest the depopulation of Kumaun. It had, indeed, issued a commission of inquiry from the Nepalese capital to fix the Kumaun revenues at reasonable rates. Much of its machinery for the collection of the revenue, and its registers of village cultivation, were continued by the British administration. But notwithstanding a Gurkha inspection of the resources of each village, the Gurkha "assessment must be viewed," says Traill, "rather as a tax founded on the number of inhabitants than on the extent of cultivation."[3] In spite of an elaborate system

[1] Report, p. 12. Reprint of 1851.
[2] Traill's Report, pp. 41, 42. Agra reprint, 1851.
[3] Traill's Report, p. 42.

of returns and registers, made up village by village and bearing the seal of the Gurkha State, "the absence of a controlling power on the spot rendered the arrangement almost nugatory."[1]

The Gurkha revenue-agents and soldiers squeezed the last drop out of the people in Kumaun; in the Garhwal district their exactions were so heavy that even the Gurkha military chiefs found it impossible to enforce them. We have seen that the legal demand of the Gurkha Government, apart from the extortions of its local agents and their underlings, amounted to the double assessment which our officers thought reasonable when the province passed under British rule. According to the Gurkha system, the cultivators who remained were responsible for making good the whole revenue. But the depopulation under the Gurkha oppressions had rendered it impossible for the Gurkha taskmasters to wring the full demand out of the remaining inhabitants. Fiscal brutalities and depopulation kept pace together, the revenue balances under the Gurkhas "annually increasing from the attempt to enforce the full demand."[2]

The settlement of 1820-21, following upon Traill's previous reforms, put an end to this state of things for ever. In order to adjust fairly the taxation of the land, Traill and Hodgson made a sort of revenue census. They not only counted the villages and arranged them into the four classes mentioned on p. 47; they also made a careful estimate of the number of houses and the quantity of cultivated land in each village, together with the number of buffaloes, cows, and oxen. The tabular statements which they were thus enabled to prepare look very complete. But, as a matter of fact, Traill and Hodgson had to arrive at the area under cultivation by a series of guesses instead of by actual measurement. They adopted the native system, current throughout the hills, of calculating the area of fields by the supposed quantity of grain which would be

[1] Traill's Report for 1822-23, p. 42. [2] *Idem.*, p. 42.

of hamlets consisting of one house," says Traill, "is very great."[1]

This settlement, based on the data collected in 1819-20 carried a little further the principles which had been acted on since our deliverance of the country from Gurkha oppression six years previously. Broadly speaking, it assigned a fixed demand to each village, based upon an examination of the actual capabilities of the village lands. The Gurkha system had been one of confiscation and squeezes. "The country," wrote Traill in his Report of 1822-23, "including all the villages hitherto reserved for the support of the Court and their attendants, was parcelled out in separate assignments to the invading army." "The villages were everywhere assessed rather on a consideration of the supposed means of the inhabitants than on any computation of their agricultural produce. Balances soon ensued, to liquidate which the family and effects of the defaulter were seized and sold. The consequent depopulation was rapid and excessive."[2] For a time indeed it seemed that, under Gurkha rule, the only alternative for the Kumaun hill-men lay between flight to the jungles and the sale of themselves and their women and children into slavery on the Indian plains.

It was in vain that the central Gurkha Government in Nepal tried to arrest the depopulation of Kumaun. It had, indeed, issued a commission of inquiry from the Nepalese capital to fix the Kumaun revenues at reasonable rates. Much of its machinery for the collection of the revenue, and its registers of village cultivation, were continued by the British administration. But notwithstanding a Gurkha inspection of the resources of each village, the Gurkha "assessment must be viewed," says Traill, "rather as a tax founded on the number of inhabitants than on the extent of cultivation."[3] In spite of an elaborate system

[1] Report, p. 12. Reprint of 1851.
[2] Traill's Report, pp. 41, 42. Agra reprint, 1851.
[3] Traill's Report, p. 42.

of returns and registers, made up village by village and bearing the seal of the Gurkha State, "the absence of a controlling power on the spot rendered the arrangement almost nugatory."[1]

The Gurkha revenue-agents and soldiers squeezed the last drop out of the people in Kumaun; in the Garhwal district their exactions were so heavy that even the Gurkha military chiefs found it impossible to enforce them. We have seen that the legal demand of the Gurkha Government, apart from the extortions of its local agents and their underlings, amounted to the double assessment which our officers thought reasonable when the province passed under British rule. According to the Gurkha system, the cultivators who remained were responsible for making good the whole revenue. But the depopulation under the Gurkha oppressions had rendered it impossible for the Gurkha taskmasters to wring the full demand out of the remaining inhabitants. Fiscal brutalities and depopulation kept pace together, the revenue balances under the Gurkhas "annually increasing from the attempt to enforce the full demand."[2]

The settlement of 1820-21, following upon Traill's previous reforms, put an end to this state of things for ever. In order to adjust fairly the taxation of the land, Traill and Hodgson made a sort of revenue census. They not only counted the villages and arranged them into the four classes mentioned on p. 47; they also made a careful estimate of the number of houses and the quantity of cultivated land in each village, together with the number of buffaloes, cows, and oxen. The tabular statements which they were thus enabled to prepare look very complete. But, as a matter of fact, Traill and Hodgson had to arrive at the area under cultivation by a series of guesses instead of by actual measurement. They adopted the native system, current throughout the hills, of calculating the area of fields by the supposed quantity of grain which would be

[1] Traill's Report for 1822-23, p. 42. [2] *Idem.*, p. 42.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marua*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun" in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851; supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaūn, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun.* Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India.* That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun" in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaūn, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

land-revenue fairly to the capabilities of each village. He became "the village ministerial officer entrusted with the collection of the Government demand, and with the supervision of the village police."[1] During the inquiries of Traill and Hodgson in 1819-20, he formed an invaluable link between the British officers and the people. It was from constant intercourse with the village head-men that the two young investigators chiefly obtained the information which made up Traill's *Statistical Sketch of Kumaun* two years later.

The collection of the materials for that work opened out a new world to Hodgson, although his share in collecting them was a subordinate one. It is impossible now to distinguish his contributions. But the habit of systematic inquiry into the population, their history, language, social institutions, and economic conditions, which Traill impressed upon Hodgson in his first years of service, became the keynote of Hodgson's whole official career. It is surprising how long a really good piece of work lives in India. The Report for which Traill and his assistant were gathering the materials in 1819-20 became the basis of the administrative handbook to the province. It was published in the *Asiatick Researches* in 1828;[2] entered largely into Batten's Settlement Reports of Kumaun from 1842 to 1848; was reprinted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1851;[3] supplied the materials for the account of Kumaun[4] written by Mr. Atkinson[5] in 1877 for the Statistical Survey of India; and then started life afresh in the article "Kumaun"

[1] Traill, quoted in J. H. Batten's Report on Garhwal, dated August 10th, 1842, para. 20.

[2] Under the title of "Statistical Sketch of Kumaun," *Asiatick Researches*, Vol. XVI. (Calcutta, 1828), pp. 137-234.

[3] As No. 1 of *The Official Reports of the Province of Kumaun*. Secundra Orphan Press, Agra, 1851.

[4] Dated Naini Tal, August 31st, 1877, and printed in the *Gazetteer* volumes of the North-Western Provinces.

[5] Mr. E. T. Atkinson afterwards became Comptroller-General of

in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. That article reproduced in 1886 some of the *ipsissima verba* of Traill written in 1823.

If any young Indian civilian, in the solitude and ill-health amid which some of his earlier years may be spent, feels inclined to despond about the reality of his work, let him read the foregoing paragraph. No lives could be more solitary than those of Traill and Hodgson in Kumaun, and few civilians have had to struggle so hard with ill-health as the latter during the first part of his Indian service. Yet not only their work but their very words are alive and bearing fruit to this day.

There is something very refreshing in the sight of these two young men setting to work with almost boyish zest to take stock of the *terra incognita* of a new British province. They found the population divided into two classes: human beings and ghosts. Of both classes Traill furnishes an equally serious account. The ethnical origin of the various human races in the mountains is discussed, and a realistic description of their customs winds up with a tribute to their integrity. "Of the honesty of the hill people," writes Traill, "too much praise cannot be given. Property of all kinds is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss. In those districts whence periodical migration to the *Tarai* takes place, the villages are left with almost a single occupant during half the year, and though a great part of the property of the villagers remains in their houses, no precaution is deemed necessary, except securing the doors against the ingress of animals, which is done by a bar of wood, the use of locks being as yet confined to the higher classes. In their pecuniary transactions with each other, the agricultural classes have rarely recourse to written engagements; bargains concluded by the parties joining hands (*hath marna*) in token of assent

Finance to the Government of India, and filled the office of President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His comparatively early death cut short a career of usefulness both to the Indian administration and to Oriental scholarship.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then conscience-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then conscience-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.

During three generations,[1] from 1777 onwards, that fate had been to succeed as a child to a distracted sovereignty, to be debauched during a long minority by Ministers ambitious of retaining their power, and to reach young manhood designedly unfit to rule, and half insane from premature vices. The unfortunate prince[2] who succeeded as an infant in 1777[3] grew up a slave to fits of "uncontrolled ferocity and passion."[4]

He married three wives. The first was the Princess Tripuri, daughter of a Raja—"a virtuous and high-minded lady,"[5] but childless. The second was the daughter of a middle-class landholder. The third was a beautiful Brahman girl whom the young prince kidnapped and forcibly seduced. The avenging gods smote her with small-pox, and she died, or poisoned herself, after the birth of a child. The young king in his first fury shot down the images of the gods with cannon charged to the muzzle. Then con-

Hodgson's direction, and forwarded with marginal notes by Mr. Hodgson to the Government of India. The copy which I have used is in the Secret and Political Department of the India Office, and has never been made public. It consists of three parts. The first or introductory part I uniformly cite for the sake of brevity as *Report of* 1837, the other two as *Principal Transactions*, according to their official headings in the India Office Records.

[1] The Gurkha dynasty of Nepal, from its foundation, 1765, to the end of the period dealt with in this book, 1843, was as follows: (1) Prithi Narayan, founder of the Gurkha dynasty in Nepal, conquered that country between 1765 and 1769; died 1774 (Wright's Native Genealogy, p. 290). (2) Singh Pratab, his son, added further conquests and died 1777 (Wright's Genealogy, p. 290). (3) Ran Bahadur Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; abdicated 1799; murdered 1804; was the husband of Queen Tripuri. (4) Sri Girbhan Yuddha Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded as an infant; died 1816. (5) Sri Rajendra Vikram Sah, his son, succeeded when two years old; was nominally king during Hodgson's whole residence in Nepal; deposed 1847. I follow the dates in the Court Genealogy translated in Wright's *History of Nepal*, p. 290.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah.

[3] Wright's Genealogy, p. 290. A marginal note to Campbell's Report, p. 4, gives 1775.

[4] *Report of* 1837, p. 8.

[5] *Idem.*

science-stricken by her death, and urged on by the public horror at the "seduction or ravishment of a Brahman's daughter,"[1] he resigned the throne in favour of her son, and in or about the year 1802 retired to a religious life at Benares.

The high-born Princess Tripuri, in spite of much cruel treatment by her husband, accompanied him into exile. The more worldly second wife, of middle-class origin, remained in Nepal and became regent for the infant king—the son of the Brahman girl. But the besotted father, although he gave up his royal title and assumed a new religious name, continued to be the brutish madman under a devotee's dress at Benares that he had been on the throne of Nepal. His faithful high-born wife, at length wearied out by his insults and outraged in every feeling as a woman and a princess, found herself compelled to abandon him to his vices, and went back to Nepal. The second wife, fearing the loss of her position as regent, sent a force to capture the Senior Queen on the road. But the Princess Tripuri declared that "as every kind of outrage had been already committed on her, there was nothing but loss of life to fear, and *that* would not prevent her making her way good." The troops, struck by her courage, declared in her favour, and conducted her in triumph to the capital, contending "with each other for the honour of carrying her palankeen."[2]

She speedily ousted the second queen, and established herself in the government. Her husband determined to profit by her success, gave up his religious garb at Benares, and returned to Nepal to claim his own. The faithful Tripuri received him back, but in 1804 he was assassinated in open Court by an officer whom he had in a rage ordered for execution. The Prime Minister arranged for the second queen to immolate herself on the funeral pile, while the Princess Tripuri retained the regency and held it for twenty-eight years. On the death of the boy-king, the

[1] *Report of* 1837, p. 8. [2] *Idem.*, p. 21.



BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL. ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated


W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL. ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated


W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA—PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated


W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated


W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W.L. Colls Ph.Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



W. L. Colls Ph. Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

1 Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

2 The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

3 Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

4 The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA — PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated


W. L. Colls Ph Sc.

BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL. ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated



BHIM SEN THAPPA— PREMIER OF NEPAL.
ÆTAT 62.

Ministership renewed as a matter of course during the previous twenty-eight years from 1805. But he took advantage of the custom to render the civil and military services entirely dependent on his favour, and removable at his will. There was, however, a dynastic party of "royal kinsmen"[1] in Nepal whose claims the Queen-Regent had wisely respected. Her death set free the Prime Minister from this restraint, and he promptly used his freedom. "So heavy a hand has Bhim Sen for the last thirty years laid[2] on the Nepalese chiefs," says the official record for 1833, "that, palpable and shameful as is his usurpation for years past of their rights, and now of the Raja's also, not one of them dares confront him openly."[3]

It had not occurred to Bhim Sen that the custom of annually vacating all offices at the Panjani could be applied to his own. He was now to find that the death of the clear-headed old Queen was allowing new forces to spring into existence with which he would have to reckon.

Hodgson saw the change coming, and at once realised what it meant alike to the Prime Minister and to the British position at Kathmandu. He firmly but courteously insisted on his Munshi being admitted to the Raja's presence, when sent on business from the Residency direct to the Prince. Without the right of direct audience it was impossible to know whether the communications of the British Government ever reached the Raja's ears. Within a month after he became Resident he submitted a confidential letter in his own handwriting to the Governor-General on "the state of parties in Nepal." Having described the relations of the Resident to the Raja with whom our treaty was made in 1816, he proceeds as follows:—[4]

[1] Generally but somewhat loosely spoken of as "the Chauntrias," of whom we shall presently hear more.

[2] The word is written *lived* in the MS. Consultations.

[3] Resident of Nepal to Political Secretary to Government of India, December 19th, 1833.—*India Office MSS.*

[4] The Resident to the Political Secretary to Government, dated

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

off, brought on by a few hours' halt in the forest for the purpose of sketching. It has since been opened up and much of its forest is replaced by tea-plantations. Having horses and tents, we passed the time most agreeably in shooting, botanising, and zoologising. Except a violent earthquake at Titalya, a delightful sail in double canoes down the rapids of the Tista river in the gorge where it leaves the mountains, and the cheering fact that Hodgson threw off most of his ailments for the time, there were no incidents of the trip of any moment to record.

It remains to say that I cannot convey any adequate idea of the amount of active interest which Hodgson took in the success of my Sikkim explorations, of his solicitude for my welfare, health, and comfort during the many months that I was cut off from intercourse with any but natives. I owe it entirely to his personal influence with the late Sir Jang Bahadur that I was permitted in 1848-9 to travel in Eastern Nepal, over ground never before or since traversed by any European, and to visit the jealously guarded passes of the Nepalese Tibet frontier. He further exhausted every effort to persuade the same potentate to allow me to spend the season of 1850 in going through the Himalaya from Sikkim to Kathmandu. In this Hodgson supplemented the strong representations in my favour made by Lord Dalhousie. Their joint efforts would, I believe, have been successful, were it not that Jang Bahadur urged that he was about to visit England, and could not be responsible during his absence for my personal safety in a kingdom where jealousy of Europeans was a universal feeling, and where his own tenure of power was precarious.

Nor were Hodgson's good offices confined to helping me in my work alone. During my travels in Sikkim I was dependent on Darjiling for food-supplies for myself and my people, as the Sikkim Raja had issued orders that neither grain nor flesh was to be sold to me. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Campbell (the Superintendent), parties

of coolies were organised to carry food to me from Darjiling with more or less of regularity—a most difficult task during the rains when the unbridged torrents and malarious valleys rendered transport tedious and dangerous. Never one such party arrived without letters, newspapers, and often books from Hodgson, and a liberal addition to my commissariat of good things from his cellar and larder.

With these recollections of Sir Joseph Hooker, I close the personal aspects of Hodgson's life at Darjiling. In 1853 Hodgson made a short visit to his relatives in England and Holland, and became attached to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of General Henry Alexander Scott, R.A. Her family had during several generations rendered valuable service to their country, and the early death of her brother Robert closed prematurely what promised to be a distinguished public career. Hodgson married Miss Scott at the British Embassy at the Hague, both families being then abroad. A few weeks later he started again for Darjiling with his wife. The four years which followed were the happiest he ever spent in India. He found at length that companionship and sympathy for which he had so long pined.

During his later years at Darjiling he had the gratification of being invited by Sir Jang Bahadur, the all-powerful Minister in Nepal, to direct the education of his son-in-law, then heir-apparent to the throne. The young prince was sent to Darjiling to be under Hodgson's eye. The friendly relations thus maintained by Hodgson with the Nepalese Court bore good fruit during the Mutiny of 1857. Hodgson accompanied his wife, when in ill-health, to Calcutta and availed himself of his personal intercourse with Lord Canning to advocate the acceptance of a Gurkha contingent from Nepal. The task was a somewhat delicate one. Hodgson knew well that any open

I.

J.

K.

I.

J.

K.

I.

J.

K.